

The Daily Courant.

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The Answer to the Elector of Bavaria's Manifesto
further continued.

THE Empire (says the Manifesto,) which has always been so cautious in declaring War against Christian Princes, declar'd against the King of France. This Acknowledgment of the Moderation of the Empire, and the Caution it has always us'd when any Necessity appear'd of undertaking a War, ought to make Men no less Cautious in passing Judgment on its Conduct; and puts those that complain against it, under a Necessity of proving very clearly their Grounds of Complaint. That King, (we are told,) that he might not disturb the Peace, did not oppose the making of the Lines of Germersheim. What Pretence had he to oppose them? May not every State take all the Precautions, within their own Dominions, that they judge necessary for their Preservation? And was it an Insult made upon the French King, to shut up a Passage by which he might have made an Invasion into the Empire? The Reasonableness of that Complaint is as difficult to find out, as the Justice of the Declaration of War which the most Christian King made against the Empire in the Year 1690, 'because (forsooth) the Diet of Ausbourg agreed upon the Troops each Member shou'd furnish, in Case the Empire should be attack'd; the want of which Agreement had till then been the Cause, that the Empire had never begun early enough to make a necessary Defence. The Emperor had indeed just reason to complain, that after the Peace concluded at Ryswick, the most Christian King did not only defer the Restitution of Brisac 2 Years, but contrary to the express Articles of the Peace of Munster upon which that of Ryswick was founded, built a Fortress at the very Gates of Brisac, by that means to elude the Advantage which the Emperor might promise himself from the Restitution of that Place. He forbore (continues the Manifesto,) to take those Measures that were most suitable to his Interest, to avoid giving the least Umbrage to Germany. Indeed? He had seiz'd the Principality of Liege, and the Electorate of Cologne; he had drawn off several Princes of the Empire from the common Interest; he was upon the Frontiers with formidable Armies, which embolden'd those Princes to attempt to bully and compel the Circles to desert the general Cause likewise: Was not all this sufficient to give the least Umbrage to Germany? Our Author takes the Empire to be very stupid and insensible, seeing he has the Confidence to tell them, that when they had a Fire in their Bowels and on their Frontiers, they should not have stirr'd, nor shewn they perceiv'd what Danger they were in. All this, he says, were Causes so light, that the Empire did not vouchsafe to ask Satisfaction for them. Ha! to what purpose is it to ask Satisfaction at Versailles? How many Instances were made for the Restitution of Lorrain, for the Liberty of Strasbourg, and on a Thousand other Occasions; and what was obtain'd by those Instances, except the Vexation to see wretched Evasions offer'd for solid Reasons, and that insolent Court even laugh at all Complaints? But the Empire (continues the Manifesto) laying no Claim to the Succession of Spain, has no Right to attack those who are posseſſ'd of it, as if its Patrimony were detain'd by them. A State may have no Pretensions to an Inheritance, nor have lost any part of its Patrimony, and yet have Right to

attack another for very just Reasons. Neither is the Empire a Judge (says the Manifesto agen.) between the Parties claiming that Succession: But besides the Qualification of a Pretender to a Succession; or of a Judge of it, there are other things that give a Right to arm; for Example, what our Author himself acknowledges a Line lower, viz. an Alliance, which in a just Cause will ever be a just Motive for taking up Arms.

The Manifesto tells us, the other Motives enumerated in the Resolution of the three Colleges, as just Causes for making War against France, are not more equitable. This is easily said, but will not so easily be swallow'd. The Violences done to the Elector Palatine, and to the Prince of Montbeliard, are Violences purely imaginary, says our Author. It were to be wish'd the unheard of Cruelties exercis'd by the French Troops in the Palatinate were only imaginary; so many fine Towns destroy'd, and so great an Extent of Country laid waste, would still really subsist in their former flourishing Condition; but alas an Age is too little Time to repair those Ruines. This was done, some will say, before the Peace of Ryswick; but that abolish'd all Resentments. 'Tis true; but whatever State has once been treated by another, so inhumanly as that Country was by France, the least Evil it feels afterwards renews the Remembrance of former Woes. The Summs our Author Talks of to be due from the Elector Palatine to the Dutchess-Dowager of Orleans, were so exorbitant, that they could not be fully settled at the Peace of Ryswick; not that they could not be stated with intire Regard to the Justice of the Demands, but France left that Door open, purposely to have a Pretext to imbroil things and renew the War at a convenient Season. It was however agreed at the Peace of Ryswick, to refer the Matter to the Pope's Arbitration; and that, for the Interest of those exorbitant Demands, the Elector Palatine should pay a certain Sum agreed on, till the Pope should give Judgment. France was oblig'd, in fair dealing, to have remitted to Rome the Reasons on which those Demands were founded, that they might have been examin'd in order to a Decision; but above a Year elaps'd, during which the Elector Palatine's Envoy waited to no purpose for the Dutchess Dowager's Commissioners; and in the mean Time, as if the Elector had been in Fault, the French King put his Country under Contribution, and the Manifesto is pleas'd to call this a *constraining by Military Executions* a refractory Prince to make good his Agreement. The French King knew better than any other what Sentence was to be expected, and therefore made no Haste to demand it, that he might not deprive himself of the Sums he had resolv'd to extort: And at last, when the Court of Rome, as much Frenchified as it is but too well known to be, gave its Award, it reduc'd all the Dutchess's Pretensions to 300000 Crowns: Let the French King, as harden'd as he is, reflect without Horrour if he can, for how inconsiderable a Matter he made a poor Province suffer Millions of Damage.

Our Author tells us, the 4th Article of the Peace of Ryswick, oblig'd the Prince of Montbeliard to let the Catholick Religion continue in his Country in the same Condition it was in when that Peace was concluded. This Care of the Catholick Religion is highly becoming a most Christian King: But is there not both too much Bitternes and too much Self-Design in this Zeal? The former Part of this 4th Article runs

uns thus; All things shall be put into the Condition they were in, before the Seizure of the Places of the said Principality, the Unions, and Reunions of the Chambers of Metz and Besançon; nor shall the Inhabitants of the said Places be molested or disturb'd, the Roman Catholick Religion remaining in the said restor'd Places, in the same Condition it is in at present. Now before France sied upon the Town and Principality of Montbeliard, there was no Exercise of the Catholick Religion in them; that Principality having renounc'd that Religion above an Age ago, and consequently if things should be restor'd to the same Condition they were in before the Expulsion of that Prince, the Catholicks could not claim any Exercise of their Religion. But, I shall be told, things were to continue in the Condition they were in when the Peace of Ryswick was concluded. Granted; but then say I, seeing there were no other Catholicks than the French Garrison, and some Sutlers that always follow the Troops, when that Garrison and those Sutlers were gone, things return'd to the same Condition they were in before the Seizure. 'Tis urg'd, that the King had nominated Curates, and had assign'd them Revenues for their Maintenance, and that they ought to continue in Possession of them: But pray what could those Curates have to do, where there were no Catholicks; and if the Prince by a Power or Right inseparable from Sovereignty might hinder the coming in of any? The French King would make a great Merit of his Zeal for the Catholick Faith, but in this Instance that Merit is founded upon a mere Chicane: And as for that Zeal it self, he has not always been so very full of it; for when the Bishop of Basil had planted a Catholick Church in a Village where he thought he had a Right to do it, and the Pope, the Emperor, and the King of Spain had promis'd to support him in his Pretentions, the most Christian King singly sent him Word to desist, threatening otherwise to joyn his Arms with the Swiss who disputed that Right with the Bishop, against any Potentate whatsoever.

But is there no worldly Covetousness lurking under this religious Outside? The Principality of Montbeliard borders on the Franche-Comte, a Country which the French King conquer'd about the Year 1674, for the all-sufficient Reason that it lay commodiously to be annex'd to his Dominions. A Heroe of his Stamp looks with an evil Eye, upon a little Prince of an Interest and Religion different from his, so near him: What great Crime would it be to dispossess him, for so meritorious an End as re-establishing the Catholick Faith, and enlarging the Kingdom of Christ? An Outcry would be made 'tis true, some Complaint there would be for a Time; but the Deed once done and stilly maintain'd, the Difficulty of procuring Redress would at length make all Clamour cease. I will allow the Author of the Manifesto to be in the Right, when he says, that neither the Elector Palatine nor the Prince of Montbeliard implor'd the Protection of the Empire against the Violences of the King of France; but don't he know that a good Action, such as doing Justice, or causing it to be done, is always good, and the better for being voluntary? As the Parts of the human Body that do the Work of Digestion and Formation of the Blood, perform their Office without Noise; so the Diet of Ratisbon takes Cognizance of Matters that concern the Health (as I may say) of the Body of the Empire, and at a fit Time employs proper Remedies to prevent the Effects of ill Humours that might impair its Constitution.

AT the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Friday, being the 1st of February, will be presented a Comedy, call'd, The Royal Merchant; or, Beggar's-Bush. With some Italian Sonatas on the Violin, by Signior Gasparini, Singing by Mr. Leveridge, Mr. Ramondon and the Boy, and Dancing by Monsieur Chetrier, and Mrs. Moss. And to Morrow, being Saturday, (at the Desire of several Persons of Quality) will be reviv'd a Comedy, call'd, The Silent Woman. With Dancing by Monsieur du Ruel, and Mrs. du Ruel, also by Mrs. Evans, taught by Monsieur Siris. And the famous Signiora Francisca Margareta de l'Epine will perform several Entertainments of Singing in Italian and English, compos'd by Signior Bononcini Scarlett, and the late Mr. Henry Purcell.

AT the Queen's Theatre in the Hay-Market, this present Friday, being the 1st of February, will be reviv'd a Farce, call'd, Squire Trelooby; The last Act being entirely new. To which will be added, The Masque of Europe's Revels, with an addition of new Dances, never perform'd but thrice. And to Morrow, being Saturday, (at the Desire of several Ladies of Quality) will be presented a Play, call'd, The Humourous Lieutenant; with Dancing by Monsieur de Barques, Mrs. Elford, Mr. Leyfield, &c.

These Plays are Sold by J. Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, and B. Lintott Next Nando's Coffee-House, Temple-Bar.

An Entertainment by Mr. C LINC H of B ARNET, who imitates the Flute, Double Curtell, the Organ with 3 Voices, the Horn, Huntsman and Pack of Hounds, the Sham Doctor, the Old Woman, the Drunken Man, the Bells: All Instruments are perform'd by his natural Voice: To which is added a Comical Dance. To be seen this present Evening, at 7 a Clock at the Vine Tavern in Holbourn. Price 1s.

A Catalogue of Greek, Latin, Italian and French Books, most of them are neatly Bound, Gilt Back, and Letter'd: There is a Sett of Graevius's Roman Antiquities, his Thesaurus Italicæ, Gronovius's Thesaurus Gracarum, 31 Volumes; and several valuable Books, in large Paper. To be sold by Auction at Tom's Coffee-House in St. Martin's-Lane; on Monday the 4th of February, 1705-6. At Five a Clock in the Afternoon. Catalogues sold for 2d. by Edw. Cattle, at Scotland-Yard-Gate, near Whitehall; John Barnes in the Palmal, H. Ribotau, in the Strand, over-against Bedford-House, at the Sign of the Crown; J. Knapton, at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard; R. Smith at Temple-Bar; Mr. Horn, at the South Entrance of the Royal-Exchange: and at the Place of Sale. The Books may be view'd three Days before the Sale.

This Morning at the Court of Wards, near the Lobby of the House of Commons, will be continued the Sale by Auction of Bibliotheca Selectissima; being a Catalogue of valuable Books in Latin, French, and English, but chiefly of the most celebrated English Authors. Beginning exactly at 11 in the Morning, and will be continued on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, which Days will conclude the Sale of Books, &c. Catalogues may be had at the Place of Sale, where the Books may be view'd at any time before the Sale begins.

This Day continues the Sale by Auction of Bibliotheca Legalis, at the Temple-Coffee-house in Devereux Court, containing a valuable Collection of the most celebrated English Authors, in most Arts and Sciences; this Night will be sold the Quarto's and Octavo's. Catalogues deliver'd at the Place of Sale.

This Day is publish'd, The Royal Merchant; or, Beggars Bush, a Comedy, Acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, by Her Majesty's Servants. Sold by F. Faquet at the Blew-Anchor in the New Exchange in the Strand, Tho. Atkinson at the White Swan in St. Paul's Church-yard; J. Isted over-against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; W. Keble at the Black-Bull in Cornhill, and R. Standfast in Westminster Hall, Booksellers.

This Day is publish'd, The Oxford Almanack, for the Year 1706. Explain'd, as well by way of several Queries, as by the Reverse, according to the Art of the best Masters of Draught. Very useful to all Persons who would know who and who is together, and make a Right Judgment of the Humour and Disposition of the Present Times. Sold by B. Bragg in Ave-mary Lane, and at the Raven in Pater-noster-Roe against Ivy-Lane.

A New Method of making Common Place Books, Written by the late Learned Mr. John Lock, Author of the Essay concerning Humane Understanding, Translated from the French. To which are added Select Observations from Mr. le Clerc, relating to the same subject: A Treatise necessary for Students in all Arts and Sciences. There are also added Two Letters, containing a most useful Method for Instructing Persons that are Deaf and Dumb, or that labour under any Impediments of Speech, to speak distinctly. Writ by the late Learned Dr. John Wallis, Geometry Prof. Oxon, and R. S. Printed for T. Greenwood, Bookseller, at the End of Cornhill near Stock's-Market.

This Day is publish'd, The Loyal Subject; or, The Faithful General, a Play, Acted at the Theatre Royal, by Her Majesty's Servants: The Authors Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Fletcher, with a Preface. Sold by W. Keble at the Black-Bull in Cornhill, where may be had all sorts of Plays at reasonable Rates.

Since the True Golden Snuff hath been so universally approved of, both in City and Country, to be that most excellent Remedy for most Diseases affecting the Head, the extraordinary Virtues and Use whereof are fully describ'd in the printed Directions, hath been basely counterfeited, and is no where else to be had than at Mason's Coffee-House in Bartholomew-Lane behind the Royal-Exchange, at Mr. Girard's, Toy-shop, at the Three Flower-de-Luces near Northumberland-house, and at Mr. Osborn's at the Rose and Crown under St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, at 1 s. per paper with Directions. Therefore beware of upstart Counterfeits. At the two first-mentioned Places is likewise to be had the Balsam of Cathay, for easing all Gouty and Rheumatick Pains, at 2 s. 6 d. per Box.

The great German Spirit for Deafness, Thickness of Hearing, Noise or Pain in the Ears, &c. a few Drops of which drop warm into the Ears Night and Morning, cures to admiration: With this Spirit a certain Nobleman cur'd divers that were born Deaf, for it being of a volatile and congenious Nature, pervades or enters into the Membrane of the Tympanum, or Drums of the Ears, and removes all the Impediments or Obstructions thereof, being a Medicine powerful, safe and easy, never fails, if curable, and many times cures those that have been deem'd incurable, after Syringing, Fuming, and the Use of all other external as well as internal Applications. Is sold at 3 s. 6 d. the Bottle, at Mr. Spooners at the Golden Half-Moon in Buckle's Street in Goodman's Fields near White-Chapel.